

the lovable always and everywhere. Call me a "Free Lover" if you will, but if you con-

in the interior of the county, but have re-  
frained hitherto from mentioning it, in order  
that unity was  
"SUDDENLY VISIBLE TO ALL PARTIES"  
strange that "God's mother" could have be-  
come an issue between the "free lusters,"  
not because he criticised the "free lusters,"  
but because he criticised the "free lusters,"  
Lauri back the vile imputation as a base

about a week ago I was told that about seven-  
white flouring beard and hair hung in profu-  
sion around his shoulders and over his breast.  
handled by unbold hands? which the question is made, if not in so many  
Furthermore, I have been solicited to act as  
worlds, would class my opinions as in harmony  
show it, or a common sense view of it.  
A few evenings ago I was asked by a de-

time, that could not be accounted for by any natural means. But I will pass over all such things and turn to the morning star.

mark that I am no believer in things supernatural. I'm rather, that hitherto I have never had any special, any extraordinary experience; but he was so full of a deep, bounding optimism, ever blessed little children more than he did big ones, or paid any more attention to them before that any body ever "scouted" or in any way doubted of their aims. But in these latter days, the spirits having taught me the un-

[illegible]

was this strange being sphere. Here we have a brief history of two goodly (?) men, the masters of ceremonies, propose very briefly, to prove it, and thereby defend my position which you do not seem to point me to Christ, for my whole life has been spent in it." I was just preparing, after the

It is a bright, intelligent boy, and has until now ever been in good health and spirits.

The house, by an old grey-headed man. He could see this man plainly at all times, but no

MYSTERIOUS MANNER.

[illegible]

the air, but from whose hand only John could and smelt, wasted away to a shadow of his former self, was sent away from home.

John again left home, and as before was not troubled during his absence. He was to re-

EARLY SUNDAY MORNING, New Martinsville, West Va.

showers upon the or Not. About six weeks ago I received a letter and pamphlet from the publishing house them in pieces before their eyes, I will embark a while in the pious old chromo peddling. For example: A hog will pass through a garden of flowers, with only a "grunt," and mast two thousand times all his nappies in this world and the next depends upon the success

no one within two stones' throw of the house. make too. It is true that the author does not call him his picture "God's Mother," but the paid priests whose sole business is to present the "great Father's" the question of the

He was right when I say that the picture they treat their side with candid argument. My

ask another question that I could not satisfactorily answer, viz., "Can a child be older than

and stationary, and children and birds, (all are in eternal youth, the fruits of a well-spent life.

2

\_\_\_\_\_



















IMPORTANT AND USEFUL INVENTION.

Every day passes that the press of the country does not record the location of some new discovery to relieve human toil, or to increase the power of labor, and more perfect results of its production. Many of these inventions have been brought to the front of society, and many others which are still in the hands of the inventor, but which are waiting for the proper time to be brought before the public. It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

HEWITT TO THE READER.

We have to say, and with all confidence, that we are manufacturing one of the most useful household articles ever offered to the public.

A Smoothing Iron, a Glistening Iron, a Band Iron, and a Fluting Machine, ALL COMBINED IN ONE.

Our circular shows the Iron in its different positions, in each of which it performs its work perfectly and how we expect the reader to use it.

It is not only necessary that the Iron be placed with the feet of the house, but it must be placed in a position to be used by the woman, and also to be used by the man.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

It is the duty of the inventor to bring his inventions before the public, and it is the duty of the public to receive them with interest and to use them with advantage. The great object of the inventor is to relieve human labor, and to increase the power of labor, and to produce more perfect results of its production. The great object of the public is to receive the inventions of the inventor, and to use them with advantage.

THE KING. 4 Complete Irons In One. 4 HEWITT MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Office and Factory, Duquesne Way, bet. 4th & 5th Sts., PITTSBURG, PA. A COMBINED SMOOTHING, GLOSSING, BAND AND FLUTING IRON.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THOUSANDS!! LADY & GENTLEMAN Wanted! Everywhere.

We Want A General AGENT In Every COUNTY.

EVERY FAMILY THAT USES OUR IRON WILL SAVE TIME AND CAN SELL OUR IRON.

Make Money. GET READY FOR BUSINESS. FIRST SERVED.

AS A FLUTING IRON! The Work It Will Do Which No Other Principle of Fluter has ever yet performed.

CRANK MACHINE CAN DO AND ALL OTHER CRANKS OF FLUTING THE CRANK MACHINE CAN NOT DO.

THE MOST COMPLETE AND DESIRABLE IRON EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

HEWITT MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Box 808, PITTSBURG, Pa.

MFG CO'S. We have expanded large sums of money during the past year in making this business. We are now for shipping the goods to men who handle territory for us as a profit that we would doubt whether they are willing to take a per cent. for their money. We are now to bank it out on a good security and are giving out modified attention to the business. We are giving the money and giving all control of the sale of the Iron.

Most Advantageous Terms. WE WANT A FEW Active, Reliable Men, Special Inducements.

We do not publish our private terms as we think that a course dictated only by the interest of parties taking a large business would be to publish them. We are now publishing our private terms as we think that a course dictated only by the interest of parties taking a large business would be to publish them.

July 6, 1873, 200 Irons ordered. July 15 " 300 " Aug. 5 " 8 Doz. " Aug. 9 " 500 Irons " Aug. 13 " 8 Doz. " Aug. 30 " 16 " Sept. 2 " 10 " Sept. 6 " 25 " Sept. 8 " 23 " Sept. 24 " 16 "

After last mentioned date the standing order was THREE HUNDRED IRONS PER WEEK.

Notice that the order was THREE HUNDRED IRONS PER WEEK.

Notice that the order was THREE HUNDRED IRONS PER WEEK.

Notice that the order was THREE HUNDRED IRONS PER WEEK.

Notice that the order was THREE HUNDRED IRONS PER WEEK.











to new trial subscribers.















THE ARTS & SCIENCES, LITERATURE

DEVOTED TO

ROMANCE AND GENERAL REFINEMENT

SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY

GENERAL REFINEMENT

Truth wears no mask, bows at no human shrine, seeks neither place nor applause: she only asks a hearing

VOL. XVII.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 19, 1874.

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE; { NO. 1.  
 SINGLE COPIES, EIGHT CENTS.

### Bible Spiritualism.

[illegible][illegible]

It seems to me that even the most advanced Spiritualists are not aware of the grand stage of progress already reached in this glorious development of heavenly experience and truth. As the materialization of disembodied spirits, so as to render them visible, tangible and audible to our material senses, is a fact, as the fact, by the most rigid scientific tests, I am persuaded the way will soon be opened for the free intercourse of kindred spirits, in and out of the flesh. We shall then realize the words of Paul: "Ye are come to an innumerable company of angels, unto the spirits of just

men made perfect, have an example of two phases of spiritual phenomena, *transfiguration*, and *transformation*. The latter is the case of Moses and Elias, who had long been inhabitants of the Spirit-world; the former is the case of Jesus, who had just entered the Spirit-phase, *transfiguration*.—I regard as the highest to be obtained by earth's children in the Spirit-world, the *transformation* of the human organism. The highest phase of development, on the part of disembodied spirits, in their return to earth, is the *transfiguration*. The *transfiguration* of Jesus, we have an entreaty of the Father, "Thou wilt glorify him with thyself, and with the holy angels, whom thou hast sent to him." We find him to be found on earth when he shall come with his holy angels, to mingle with the saints in glory. "Forasmuch as we shall be united to Paul; we shall not all sleep, but we shall be changed." "For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality." That this was the object and the result of the *transfiguration* of Jesus, is manifest, is evident from the context. About eight days before this grand event, Jesus said to his disciples, "Ye shall see him go up into heaven, and ye shall see him come again to receive you to glory." "Forasmuch as ye shall not taste of death till ye see the Son of Man coming in his kingdom,"

We have also an example of transfiguration in the case of Stephen, the first martyr to the cause of Jesus—the Christ. When he was brought before the Jewish Sanhedrim, and false and grievous charges brought against him, we are told by the historian, Luke, that "all that sat in the council, looking steadfastly on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." He was not only transfigured, but his Christian vision was opened, and he cried out, "Behold, see the heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God."—(Acts 6:15, and 7:55).

It is not clear how Peter, James and John were enabled to recognize Moses and Elias, as they had never seen them in the flesh; but as we are told they heard them conversing with

### The Dead Liveth.

**Spiritual Manifestations in Memphis, Missouri.**

BY W. M. GILL.

For some months past, articles have appeared from time to time in the public prints in regard to some mysterious and startling manifestations of spirit power (so called) represented by the late president of the United States, U. S. Grant, a citizen of Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri.

Desiring to test the matter, a party was formed to visit Memphis. The party consisted of myself and wife, John Bernard, Henry Irie, George Fletcher, John Gill and daughter—altogether all well known citizens of this city.

After a pleasant day's drive we arrived at Memphis on Friday evening last.

Elder Fuesel Miller, having as his apartment the little Grand Hotel, being, as we knew that we were on the trip, and its purpose, joined us at Memphis.

We found the residence of Mr. Mott, an elderly man, who lives with his wife and daughter. He was made welcome by himself and wife. Mr. Mott is a man of medium height, dark hair, blue eyes, and is about 50 years of age. His family consists of a wife and daughter, both of whom are highly respected by their fellow townsmen. Very quiet and unassuming in his appearance, he is a sturdy and energetic man. A detailed and circumstantial report of the two men's conversation, and of the things which require too much of your space, but will give you the results. **Feb. 20.**—**Wednesday.** After having locked the doors, wired the window shutters, searched the cabinets, and examined the drawers, and after coming into the sitting room, and thoroughly satisfying ourselves that no one was in the house, the two men went to the door which was between the entry and the sitting room. This door, of the height of about five feet and half an inch, and of the width of about 19 inches in height and nearly the same in width, was closed by a heavy iron bolt, and a heavy iron bar was hung a curtain to shut out the light. The hall or cabinet contained a hat rack, a small table, a chair, a stool, and a small play alarm bouquet, and a few sheets of com-

note paper, and a "union of arms." Mrs. Mott and another lady, who was then present, found the "union of arms" in the center of the circle, and placed it in a position to shine diagonally on the opening. The medium took the "union of arms" in her hands, and her hands were joined and the circle united in singing. In a few moments a bell was rung, and the "union of arms" was placed in the center. So far nothing startling. "Is this all?" we felt like saying. But hush as the singing proceeded. The captain of the company, General Mott, being next the General, stood up and says, "Good evening, General. I am glad to see you here." The lady, as General Hildreth, formerly of the Confederate Army. Then others, purporting to be the "union of arms," were presented themselves. "Is this to be a 'sing' coming in a whisper from the mouth of the medium?" we felt like saying. "Face presents itself. Mrs. M. who is who is it?" "Deny it, you wish to know who it is?" "It is the only Billy we know of in the city." We step to the aperture, the curtain opens, and Mrs. Mott, as we saw him in the past, our friend.

JOSEPH T. DENNIS,  
 n we followed to the l

"Billy, thank God for this. I am so happy to meet you and the friends, here."

Old friends are remembered, circumstances are recalled, and tears are shed. They are compelled to exclaim, this is truly my friend, who was dead, yet lives. We step back and let others come forward. "I remember you," says one to his wife. "You and your mother." To his wife: "Ann, you were a good friend." To John Bernard: "I remember you." To the wife: "I remember you." Henry live. "How is Joe," and your mother—she was almost a mother to me, be a mother to many, and I am glad to see her mother and the spirits around my bed, but they thought my mind was wandering when I said so—but it was true and will come to pass.

Next time the curtain opened the name of Thomas was announced, and the writer again took a good look, and there was our old schoolmate

IRA THOMAS.

plain and distinct, in full form, head to feet, as if we had been in a room. A message was given for his father and mother, circumstances mentioned, etc. Each one in the circle saw him, and Mr. Fletcher, once an old classmate of only a few years, said: "I have been writing without notes, we cannot give the order in which the spirit friends appeared but only in the order in which they were seen." Elder Miller found it to be his mother, and conversed with her lovingly and reverently. Then a daughter and a sister came, and with her a young man, who was a brother-in-law of her hair. His daughter said she died at Covington, Penn., and spoke of her tombstone and brother's grave. The next was a family man, and next events followed, till the Elder was compelled to admit of a truth, that is indeed my loved ones gone before.

the crowfoot two weeks to talk much this time. At a late hour our first sitting closed.

Saturday night the tests were still better.

We need not give the particulars further than that during the day the costly handkerchiefs were not used any time. The water in the medium was thoroughly secured and placed in the cabinet.

Mr. Dennis, true to his promise, came again, and after a greeting called for paper and pencil. We procured them, and there before all, with great rapidity, he wrote the following, the original of which is now in my possession, and on which I will say more.

W. H. Thompson, I am glad to see you, and see you and converse with you, and tell you of this noble truth. I am as happy as man can be, and hope all my friends may come

here and be the same.  
 "A merry sound to hear the babe,  
 And tell a friend is near.  
 A word of ready sympathy  
 To dry the childish tear."  
 My friend WILL, take good care of your-  
 self. Good-bye, give love to all.

[illegible]

Other applicants were named as present, but unable to materialize, among them a brother of Mr. Irvin, killed by a kick of a mule, many years ago, also his father, Wm. Irvin, announced as present, but unable to appear. It was also killed by a mowing machine near this place was present, also a preacher from Iowa who died while in attendance at the M. E. Conference. Also Colonel McCullough, shot at the place by the Federal authorities after the battle.

The mother of the writer, who passed over when he was a mere child, came and was recognized by her son, and her husband was also mentioned in this report, were seen and some identified. Near the close of the sitting a Dr. Reed presented himself at the opening with a young infant, and all were permitted to see him and the infant at the altar.

When this handling closed, the medium was found still exhausted and much exhausted. It is claimed that these things are done by purely natural and scientific means. The magnetic force of life is passed through the medium being used to sufficiently materialize the spirit to enable them to be visible for a short time. Even without the evidence of the two senses of seeing and touching, the internal or mental tests, the naming of dates, facts and incidents and the naming of persons may be said to be that there is a reality in the matter. I am authorized to say that each one present is ready and willing if necessary to make affidavit to the substantial truth of what we have here narrated. We do not believe,

but we know of a fact these things have occurred, and only ask those that doubt to go and see for themselves.

---

**BREAKING POISONED ARROWS.**

---

"An Ill Wind Blows no One any Good."

Mr. Morrow:—I am just recovering from a severe and dangerous illness, and a little disabled to spend my small remaining strength in running after those locomotive wind-mills that are employed to grind up reputations. As if the poor people who run such mills could only take toll—in their own interest—from the good names they strive to pulverize, they might be as well employed to grind up the bones of the honorable occupation. Unlike "the mills of God" these neither grind slow nor fine. They do a large business in a rough way, and the miller gets such wages as the master is able

to pay. These various revelations I may be understood to have some reference to the anonymous correspondent, who relieves his mind on "The Standard" of August 24th. It is not to do me a good turn that he sweeps round the circle of the compass from the East to the West, and then returns, with no high an appreciation of the standard of Western intelligence to presume that he can afford to be so facetious. I am sure that the opinion of your readers, so long as he makes his personality and misrepresentations my views.

In my correspondence with you (the correspondence of June 20th) I took for my text a portion of a published letter from Mr. A. A. Phelps, in which he said, "I have been gratified to see your issue of June 10th, and have submitted the following for consideration:—

"I must needs have those who have and do not have their own thinking, of any church, or lecture either? For seldom can the speaker give us any new thing for the world, we have too many of them already."

For my answer to this question the reader is referred to the *Standard* of June 20th; only the

LASTING PARAGRAPH OF MY LETTER TO THE

If many of the lecturers who visit St. Louis have no new idea, the fault may be not so much in an entire want of speakers. If the public teachers out West are deficient in knowledge, it is far better to send for the schoolmaster, and pay his salary, than to dispense with the free platform, which has already become an important instrumentality in the education of the people. Perhaps when they shall have something worthy to say, they will be able to reach the masses by the system of education—original ideas may be developed, conceived, greatly multiplied, and finally, in a more graceful and inspiring manner.

[illegible][illegible]

New York.

---

Baron Kirkup's Experiments.

[From Human Nature.]

A recent letter from Baron Kirkup, Leghorn, contains a photograph representing the profile

I send you another experiment made by a friend of mine, an English Colonel, with his watch, in which he wished to have a portrait of Dante engraved by Dante himself like that of the Virgin Mary in the *Madonna della Sedia* (See Baron Kirkup's paper in *Heavenly News* for November, 1874, vol. vii. p. 569.) The Colonel was a great friend with the artist, and took his watch off the table at which we were sitting and carried it to Caprera, where Dante lies. [The Baron realises the word "table" as "tableau," and explains the artist's views on the location of spirit]. The watch was brought back in about a fortnight, and the owner showed it to me, with his views on the location of spirit]. The watch was brought back in about a fortnight, and the owner showed it to me, with his views on the location of spirit]. The watch was brought back in about a fortnight, and the owner showed it to me, with his views on the location of spirit].

The photographs alluded to in the above correspondence are in the albums for public exhibition at the Spiritual Institution, and attract the attention of a great number of visitors.





Address—  
**PROF. PAYTON SPENCE, M.D.,**  
**138 EAST 16TH STREET,**  
**New York City.**  
FOR SALE ALSO BY S. H. JONES COR. ADAMS

\_\_\_\_\_











By Prof. H. BARNARD.

"Not the men who utter them, but the eternal truths which they give utterance."

THIS INTERESTING AND VALUABLE LITTLE PAMPHLET deserves wide circulation.

Price, 20 Cts. Postage, 2 Cts.

\* For sale wholesale and retail by the Religious-Political Publishing House, Adams St., and Fifth Ave. N. Y.























For sale wholesale and retail by the **REUNION-PUBLICATION PUBLISHING HOUSE**, Adams Street and  
N. Chicago.